The Frening Star. Pages 13-24.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

or exchange anything, lease property or rent rooms, want a situation or want help, it will pay you to announce the fact in the advertising columns of The Star. They are closely studied by more than three times as many people as read any other paper.

If you want to buy, sell

REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

Some Favorable Indications Which Are Noted by Observers.

ABOUT THE SUBURBAN MOVEMENT

One Reason Why There is a Market for Houses.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS

The reviving interest in real estate as an investment is not so general or so vigorous as those who have property to sell, either as owners or agents, would like to have it, but still it is looked upon as significant, especially in the condition the market has been in for the past two or three years, to be able to say that there is any indication that capital is again being turned into this channel. There is no doubt, however, that such is the fact, and while the transactions are neither large nor numerous, still there are a great many which are being talked about and which seem to be on the verge of realization.

Mr. Howell to make his home there for a portion of the year.

Quite a number of Washingtonians now own homes in that general locality. Mr. Frederick A. Tschiffley owns the old Alexander place, while Mr. Stilson Hutchins has a property of sixty or seventy acres, known as Oatlands. A fine place between Leesburg and Oatlands is owned by Mr. J. B. Nalle. Beyond Leesburg, at Round Hill and Snickers Gap, there is another colony of Washingtonians now own homes in that general locality. Mr. Frederick A. Tschiffley owns the old Alexander place, while Mr. Stilson Hutchins has a property of sixty or seventy acres, known as Oatlands is owned by Mr. J. B. Nalle. Beyond Leesburg, at Round Hill and Snickers Gap, there is another colony of Washingtonians now own homes in that general locality. Mr. Frederick A. Tschiffley owns the old Alexander place, while Mr. Stilson Hutchins has a property of sixty or seventy acres, known as Oatlands is owned by Mr. J. B. Nalle. Beyond Leesburg, at Round Hill and Snickers Gap, there is another colony of Washingtonians now own homes in that general locality. Mr. Frederick A. Tschiffley owns the old Alexander place, while Mr. Stilson Hutchins has a property of sixty or seventy acres, known as Oatlands is owned by Mr. J. B. Nalle septime that capital search place in the property of sixty or seventy acres, known as Oatlands. A fine place between Leesburg and Oatlands is owned by Mr. J. The reviving interest in real estate as an verge of realization.

The promoter is in evidence to some extent, but outside of the schemes which emanate from the brains of these men, there are a number of enterprises which are based on good business judgment and have the backing of men who are financially able to carry them out. It is thought probable by those who are in a position to form an accurate judgment that there is to be considerable done during the coming spring and summer in the way of the development of suburban property.

Improvement of the Roads.

In addition to the extension and improvement of rapid transit street railway lines, which make such a wide area of country centributory to the city, mention has already been made of the probability of transforming the Rockville pike into a modern road. It is likely that the authorities in other sections of Maryland and perhaps in Virginia will be stimulated by this example to begin public works of this character, which it is believed will con-tribute substantially to the prosperity of citizens who earn their livelihood by bring-

ing supplies into this city.
In existing suburbs where settlements are already formed, as well as in some where there are few residents, plans are being discussed for the erection of new houses. Actual preparations have begun for the erection of some of these houses, and it is believed from what is said there will be a large addition to the number of homes in the suburbs during the coming

With City Conveniences.

Bills are now pending in the Maryland legislature giving authority to the towns of Takoma and Hyattsville, Md., to Issue bonds in order to raise the funds to pay for water and sewer systems. It is now the very general practice to provide such modern facilities when a subdivision is population is such that in a short time both a water supply and sewer system be-

In former years, when a subdivision was made, the prospect of securing a large population was not so promising as it is now, and for this reason only the conveniences were provided which were com-mon in small country towns. The growth of the city itself, as well as the building of rapid transit roads, has brought about a change in these respects, and nowadays suburban subdivisions, as a rule, are so

suburban subdivisions, as a rule, are so equipped that residents can enjoy the same comforts as they do in the city.

However, there is only a certain proportion of people who care to live outside of the bounds of the city, and however much lend in the country may be divided into building lots and however many houses may be erected, there is always a demand for homes in the city. The only reason why the development of the country about Washington has not affected materially. Washington has not affected materially the values of city property is because the population is steadily increasing and for this reason, while a great many houses are being erected in and outside the limits of the city, the people are here to occupy

Others Besides Mr. Cleveland.

In a number of newspapers recently articles have appeared reviving the story of phasis is laid upon the fact that when Mr. Cleveland disposed of this property he did so at a profit of \$100,000, and the inference is made that Mr. Cleveland not only discovered that region of the country, but was the first and last man who made any

money out of property there.

In this connection will be recalled the fact that Mr. Whitney, who was the Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, bought a place in that locality some time before Mr. Cleveland acquired his holdings there, and that when Mr. Whitney sold he made a profit of \$75,000. It will sold he made a profit of \$75,000. It will also be recalled that there were others besides Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Whitney who made handsome sums of money out of property transactions in that vicinity, and one man who has practically been a resident of this city all his life made by the sale of his property fully as much as Mr.

the price paid by Mr. A. L. Barber about a year ago for property opposite that which Mr. Cleveland formerly owned, as well as by the prices which are asked for land in that vicinity, values have not depreciated. Only last week a sale of some sixty-five acres of land was reported at \$4,000 and \$4,500 per acre, and some owners of property have refused as high as \$8,000 an acre for their holdings. It is thought by competent judges that if Mr. Cleveland had retained his property he could at this time sell at a much greater profit than he received.

In Loudoun County.

It is understood that negotiations have practically been completed by which the title to the handsome estate of the late Governor Swann of Maryland near Leesburg, Va., will be transferred to Rev. Richard L. Howell, the rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church of this city. The property contains about a thousand acres, and it is stated that the price to be paid is \$50 per acre. It is said to be the intention of Rev. Mr. Howell to make his home there for a

Some New Buildings.

A one-story brick and fron structure is to be built at 611 25th street northwest by Messrs. Abner and Drury. The building when completed is to be used as a brewery storehouse. It will have a frontage of 721/2 feet and a depth of 40 feet.

A permit has been issued to the Washington Market Company to alter and enlarge the Center Market House, the value of the

the Center Market House, the value of the improvements being stated to be \$22,000. The changes to be made in the building, as heretofore stated in The Star, are for the purpose of adapting it for the use of the District National Guard.

Seven two-story houses are to be built at 30th and Irving streets by J. T. West and others. Six will be 10 feet front and one will be 52 feet front and 34 feet deep.

A one-story store is to be built at 2806 14th street northwest by J. V. Wright. It is to be 30 feet front and 50 feet deep.

Two frame houses are to be erected on Buchanan street between Monroe and Line

Two frame houses are to be erected on Buchanan street between Monroe and Lincoln streets by Mrs. Catherine E. Johnson. They will be two stories in height, with a frantice of 18 feet. frontage of 16 feet.

A new front is to be put into the building at 1906 16th street northwest. There will be bay windows and changes are to be made in the interior.

PASSING PENSION BILLS.

Widow of Gen. M. D. Leggett Among Those Favored.

The House spent yesterday in passing twenty-four private pension bills, which had been favorably acted upon at the session of the previous Friday night.

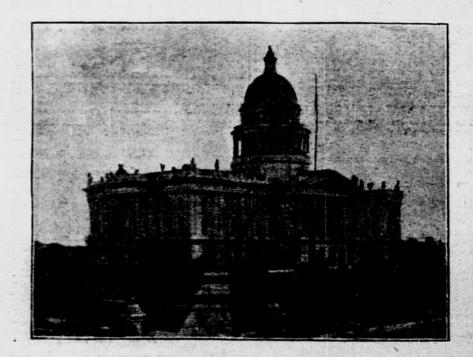
During the afternoon Mr. Hooker of New York rose to a question of personal privilege at this point to deny a publication in a morning paper in connection with the contest for the postmastership of Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. Hooker's home town. The publication contained the laid out, for the reason the growth of the details of a story which has been going the the defeated candidate for the post office, Mayor Price of Jamestown, had been given Mayor Price of Jamestown, had been given \$1,000 and the offer of a position to with-draw his opposition. It also stated that Mr. Hooker had not denied the story. Mr. Hooker stated on the floor that he had de-Hooker stated on the floor that he had de-nied it in the New York papers, that the charges had all been investigated by the charges had all been investigated by the Serate committee on post offices and post reads, which committee, after a full hearing of Mr. Price and all others interested had unanimously recommended the confirmation of Mr. Bemus, the appointee. Mr. Hooker was loudly applauded by his colleagues when he had concluded.

At 5 p.m. the House recessed until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, and nineteen were favorably including one of \$50 a month to the widow of Maj.Gen. Mortimer D.Leggett. The even ing was enlivened by a tilt between Mr. Norton of Ohio and Mr. Ray of New York. The former's criticism of the pension bureau was replied to by Mr. Ray in such a manner as to draw from Mr. Norton a heated reply. At 10:30 the House ad-

Dancing Soiree in Brookland

An interesting dancing soirce was given at the Brooklyn Town Hall last night by the purchase by President Cleveland of a Miss Sarah Willard Howe and her pupils, home on the Woodley road. Special em- and the work of the children was thoroughly appreciated, each dance being heartily applauded, and some of them were obliged to be repeated. The program included sea nymphs, with Ethel Bates and Nettle Jarrett as nymphs and Anna Risdon as Lorelie; sailor's hornpipe, by Nelson Davis; song, "Down in Poverty Row," Katharine Davis; wing dance, with Alma Risdon, Ethel Bates, Sarah Howe and Nettie Jarrett as bats and Marie Howe as the spirit; "In Sunny Spain," Nelson and Katharine Davis; Santiago, Sarah W. Howe; La Blanc, Alma Risdon; Fantasle, Nettle Jarrett; "Swell Girls," Sarah and Marie Howe; Bow and Arrow Dance, Katharine Davis; Evening Reverles, Ethel Bates, and Winter, Marie Howe. A handsome medal was awarded to Nettle Jarrett for selling the greatest number of tickets. At the conclusion of the program of fancy dances. leveland.

It is also pretty safe to say that from was indulged in.



STATE CAPITOL OF CALIFORNIA.

The state capitol of California at Sacramento is the most impressive building in the state of California. It is situated in a beautiful park of thirty six acres and is the feature of the landscape for miles. The corner stone was laid in 1860 and the building was completed in 1974. The entire cost to date is \$5,000,000. The building is 240 feet in height, 282 feet in length and 128 feet in width. It contains seventy-four rooms; the senate chamber is 56x69 feet and 48 feet high; the house of representatives 76x60 and 48 feet high. The state library contains 105,000 volumes. The picture and description are by the courtesy of W. D. Nichola, esq.



NINTH STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE

Ninth Street Christian Structure Ready for Occupancy.

WILL BE STRICTLY INSTITUTIONAL

Origin of the Denomination's Work in Northeast Washington.

SKETCH OF THE PASTOR

The first strictly institutional church edifice south of Philadelphia, the Ninth Street Christian of this city, is now practically completed, and the first service will be held

With the exception of some trifling details, the structure is finished, and it will be formally turned over to the pastor, Rev. Mr. Bagby, and the building committee within three weeks.

The program to be observed at the dedication, which will be in April, will consist of a sermon by Dr. F. M. Rains of Cincinnati, followed by a revival of two weeks, conducted by Rev. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore. Mr. Ainslie will be assisted by Mr. Bagby and other ministers.

The building, which is one of the handsomest of the denomination in the United States, and claimed to be the finest edifice owned by the members of that belief in Washington, has been under construction for a number of months. The location is an admirable one, the lot being on the brow of a hill, while from the towers of the church there is northwestern section of the city and the hi..s be

Selection of the Plan.

In selecting a plan for the new church the building committee had a somewhat difficult task, since the edifice was de signed to carry out the features of an institutional church. In order to meet the demands which are expected to be made upon it the building has been made three stories high. These comprise a Sunday school room above grade, a basement which is partly below grade and a main audience room with gallery. The church covers the entire lot, which is 60 by 75 feet, except three feet in the rear reserved to give light and air from the south. There is room on the floor for the seating of is room on the floor for the seating of 500 persons, while the galleries will acco dience room and gallery combined.

dience room and gallery combined.

Entrance to the church is obtained through two vestibules, each 13 by 13 feet, from which there are stairways leading up to the gallery or down to the Sunday school room. From these vestibules doors open directly into the auditorium, and in addition there is an entrance to the rear of the church from each vestibule. The floor of the audience room inclines toward the pulpit. The seats are arranged in circular form, and at the rear is the platform. cular form, and at the rear is the platform and baptistry, the latter placed directly behind the former and so arranged as to admit of an adornment with flowers. There are also on the main floor the pastor's study, ladies' dressing room and men's dressing room. A passage in the rear of the baptistry connects these three rooms and also leads to the vestibule. The gallery extends around three sides

The gallery extends around three sides of the auditorium and will accommodate, to be exact, three hundred and thirty-two persons. There are four entrances and exits to and from the gallery, two from the main vestibules on D street and two from near the pulpit. In the rear of the pulpit are the organ and chair gallery, with pulpit are the organ and choir gallery, with a music room and choir room at the side. The ceilings of the audience room are about thirty-three feet above the floor, finished in adamant plaster, with wood moldings and panels. The interior woodwork is of North Carolina pine and the walls in adamant plaster, with sand finish. A Church Home.

Occupying the second floor, directly under the main auditorium, is the Sunday school room, which is large, bright, comfortable and convenient. The spirit of the institutional church being to minister rather than to be ministered unto, there has been introduced into the Ninth Street Church everything considered necessary to make it a church home. In the bas to make it a church home. In the base-ment provision has been y de for a dining room, kitchen, gymnastuni, reading room and ladies' parlor, together with heating arrangements, fuel room and tollet room. The building will be heated by steam. Gas or electricity will furnish the light. The material used in the erection of the struc-ture is red brick, trimmed with lime stone, while in the numerous windows are cathed-ral and opalescent glass.

The Ninth Street Christian Church is one of the best-known congregations

The Ninth Street Christian Church is one of the best-known congregations among the Protestant churches of Washington. The organization grew out of a suggestion made by Rev. F. D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, in 1887, that a mission Sunday school of the Christian denomination be started in Northeast Washington. This was ultimately carried into effect by the Christian Endeavor Society of the church, with the assistance and co-operation of the church membership.

Several of the leading members of Dr. Power's Church, with others interested,

Several of the leading members of Dr. Power's Church, with others interested, met at Odd Fellows' Hall on 8th street southeast, January 1, 1888, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the school, and to take steps to increase the interest and enlarge the usefulness of the church with the view to organizing another society of the Christian denomination in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Maxwell. Here was perfected the original organization, which afterward merged into what is now known as the Ninth Street Christian Church. The officers of the Sunday school were P. B. Hall, superintendent; J. A. Scott, secretary; Mrs. Henry Gilfey, treasurer; Henry Ralph, musical director; Miss Bessie Edwards, organist, and Miss Maud Maxwell, assistant organist.

Ralph, musical directer: Miss Bessie Edwards, organist, and Miss Maud Maxwell, assistant organist.

Services were held in Odd Fellows' Hall from January until May, 1888, the meetings being then discontinued for want of interest upon the part of the people. Cottage prayer meetings were meanwhile kept up, beginning January 25, 1888, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Tibbits, and continued at the houses of members and friends of the mission who resided in that section, until a regular house of worship could be secured. The last of these meetings was held April 9, 1891, at the residence of Mr. E. L. Bugbee. In the summer of 1888 pledges had been secured through the efforts of Dr. Power and Messrs. Hillman and Hall for an amount sufficient to warrant the purchase of a lot and the erection of a house of worship. The ground for a modest little church was broken November 24, 1890, and the work of construction was pushed so rapidly that on Sunday, April 5, 1891, the first divine service was field in the new church.

The membership was composed of 120 persons, 62 of whom left the Vermont Avenue Church to unite with the infant congregation, while the remainder were accordingly. gregation, while the remainder were acquisitions as the result of protracted services lasting several weeks, which had been held by Rev. Edward B. Bagby, the first and only pastor the church has ever had. The results of Mr. Bagby's ministry at the Ninth Street Church thus far have been more than 500 conversions, about 265 members admitted by letter, a large Endeavor Society and a total enrollment in the Sunday school during the past six years of

Society and a total enrollment in the Sunday school during, the past six years of more thair 1,300.

Mr. Bagby told a Star reporter that the most remarkable work of this remarkably successful church has been done in the Sunday school. More than 275 scholars have, he said, confessed Christ and been admitted to the church. The school has also raised a large sum toward the building of the new church.

Sketch of the Pastor.

Rev. Mr. Bagby is a young man, whos career since he came to Washington a few years ago has been one of uncommon interest. He is a native of Virginia and a graduate of the divinity school of Yale University. He came to this city, enjoying quite a reputation as an evangelist

to take charge of the small mission above mentioned on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Bagby has also been honored as a speaker at one of the international Christian Endeavor conventions, and he was chaplain of the House of Representatives during the Fifty-third Congress. He has been president of the Junior Union of Christian Endeavor for several years. He has the faculty of being able to talk entertainingly to children which is esteromed. tertainingly to children, which is esteemed to be a rare accomplishment. In appearance Mr. Bagby is tall and

slender, of rather dark complexion, and with a countenance beaming with good nature. In his preaching he is direct and simple, with a persuasive eloquence which seldom fails to move his auditors. Socially very entertaining, with a never-fail ing fund of anecdotes.

The Early Work.

The Disciples of Christ have been at work in Washington since 1843, when Dr. J. T. Barclay held meetings at his residence, near the navy yard. The cause received an impetus in 1850, when Alexander Campbell visited the city and delivered what was considered a famous sermon in the hall of the House of Representatives. The church had a varied history until the coming here of Rev. Dr. Power in the year 1875. Since then the new house of worship known as the Vermont Avenue Christian Church was while the congregation has grown steadily until now it numbers over 600 members. During a part of the time of the erection of the building the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. A. Scott, has been ill. The burden of the work has fallen upon the secretary, Mr. G. W. Pratt. To his wise executive foresight, his untiring energy and practical business methods is due much of the success of the enterprise.

More Funds for Secret Service.

Secretary Gege has sent an urgent recommendation to Concress to increase the appropriation for the secret service bureau of his department from \$05,000 to \$100,000. This is for the purpose of adding several detectives to the force. The Secretary says hat counterfeiting is on the increase. He refers to the recent discovery of the \$100 silver certificate and to other operations of counterfeiters as showing that increased igilance of the department is necessary. vigilance of the department is necessary. The Secretary emphasizes the fact that an additional appropriation of \$25,000 is really needed, the alarming necesse in counterfeiting calling for that much or more over the present appropriation. Secretary Gage says there are only two detectives operating in the immense section of the country west of the Mississippi and Mis ouri rivers. East of that there are twenty-five men, but all of them are needed, and my change of the eastern force is argued as inst. The Secretary also says that facers service agents ought to be sent to Europe.

Ensign Schoffeld's New Duty.

Ensign F. H. Schofield, United State navy, who is now on duty inspecting the ordnance being made for the government by different firms in Connecticut, and at the armory at Springfield, Mass., has been ordered to proceed to the Yukon for the purpose of assisting in the charting of the river. The work is expected to occupy the greater part of three years.

southeast, January 1, 1888, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the school, and to take steps to increase the interest and enlarge the usefulness of the church with the view to organizing another society of the Christian denomination in that section.

The First Assembly.

Those at this meeting were Rev. F. D. Power, Mr. P. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. N. Y. Hillman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stier, Mr. B. F. Moore, Mr. Frank Summy, Mrs. Henry Glifey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott, the Misses Alice and Alma Knowles, Mr. Henry Ralph, Mr. Asa Piper, Miss Annie Roberts and

THE STEWART SALE

The Famous Collection of Paintings Kept in America.

SPLENDID EXAMPLES OF FORTUNY

Bidding Was Spirited and the Pictures Brought a Fortune.

NOTABLY GOOD CANVASES

ence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 5, 1898.

Patriotism, we are told, prompted the heirs of the Stewart estate to order the dispersion in this country of the remarkable collection of paintings over which the connoisseurs have this week displayed almost boundless enthusiasm. The American Art Association galleries have been crowded by the multi-millionaires, fashicnable women, long-haired and short-haired critics, the hypercritical and hypocritical know-it-all cognoscenti, and last, but not least, by those who came for art's sake alone. When the sale closed last night the curtain fell over one of the great art sales of our epoch.

This famous collection was made by Mr. William H. Stewart, the father of the artist, Julius L. Stewart, known for his "Hunt Ball" and other brilliant canvases. The elder Stewart, a native of Philadelphia, made a large fortune in the Cuban sugar trade. When he retired he went to Paris to live, where he became the friend of many noted artists, and was celebrated for his liberality as an art patron. The catalogues of the collection form a souvenir well worth having. But 325 were printed and the price was \$25. It consists of two and the price was \$25. It consists of two volumes, giving a sketch of every picture and of the artist, and excellent photogravures of the paintings. The pictures were on exhibition in the galleries of the American Art Association, but the sale took place in Chickering Hall, which was crowded to overflowing both nights. The amount realized is the magnificent sum of \$401,385 for 128 paintings.

In Detail. -

It being impossible to give a full critical review, I will speak only of the most important examples. Starting with those canvases which were surrounded by the largest number of people and most admired, Fortuny's "Choice of a Model," which stands No. 114 on the catalogue, is naturally the first to be mentioned. It was bought by Mr. W. A. Clark, the Montana bought by Mr. W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, for \$42,000, George Gould being the leading bidder against him. In an elaborately decorated and sumptuously furnished apartment of the Palazzo Colenna, in Rome, a number of members of the Academy of St. Luke, at the most luxurious period of last century, are assembled to criticise a nude female model who is posing before them in an attitude of studied grace. The ultra-fashionable costumes of the men and their pompous and artificial manners, no less than the wonderful richness and elegance of their surroundings, indicate to what an extent the study of art was at this period indulged in as a fashionable accomplishment. The in as a fashionable accomplishment. The subject has given Fortuny the hest possible opportunity for the exercise of his unique skill in the treatment of rich draperies, fine metal work, choice marbles and al the glitter and splendor of precious ob jects of art with which the princely apartment is filled to overflowing. The painting is carefully elaborated, and while it does not impress one with sublime greatness i picases by nicety rather than vital force and does not reach the vigor of 119, "The Antiquary," by the same artist.

A Famous One.

The latter shows a room littered with biblios, bric-a-brae and articles of virtu, amid which sits an enthusiastic amateur. with a portfolio on his lap, admiring a rare engraving. In frent of him, on a carved chair, is a folio of prints. Behind the antiquary a friend leans over his chair and glances at the engraving which is being admired by the amateur. On a rich rug that nearly covers the floor is an elabo-rately carved treasure chest, on which are placed specimens of Venetian glass and other objects; a handsome large red vase stands on the mantel, and a cockatoo is perched on a bar in the foreground, while at the extreme right a man carrying a portfolio stops in front of an elaborately carved table. A suit of Japanese armor stands near the left center, and the walls of the room are hung with rich tapestries. In a gorgeous Florentine frame, hanging above a carved white marble fireplace, is a painting of a knight in armor, a likeness of Mr. Stewart, which was introduced under the following circumstances: Mr. Stewart had been in possession of this work for some time when Fortuny made a trip to Paris, and while there called on his patron. In chatting with him, Mrs. Stewart expressed her regret at not having a good portrait of her husband. Fortuny did not answer, but a little later he went up to "The Antiquary," and, with a certain appearance of embarrassment, declared that the background needed retouching.

The Artist's Surprise. An artist's fancy, they thought. Mr. Stew art was one of those men who refused nothing, and Fortuny was one of those to whom everything was granted, and on his departure he carried away the picture. After a few days, when it was returned to the owner, it had in fact been subjected to a change. The artist had introduced in the background a capital portrait of his friend, which, in its old frame, thoroughly harmonized with the original composition of the picture. This painting shows Fortuny in his prime, and also teaches more about his technique and enthusiasm than any painting since the famous "Connoisseur" painting since the famous "Connoisseur" of Mrs. Morgan's collection. Herman Schaus got this canvas for \$15,200.

No. 121, The "Arab Butcher," has a superb scheme of color, but is repulsive as to subject; to call it pleasing to the eye, as the artist in the catalogue does, is a matter of taste, which cannot be discussed. No. 122, Van Marcke's "Cows in the Valey" is a masterfully upinted cattle piece.

" is a masterfully painted cattle piece, of sunlight and atmosphere. No. 118, bl's "Village Politicians," is a great Leibl's "Village Politicians," is a great realistic painting of a tiresome subject. No. 125, Vcllon's "Monkey and Fruit," is a very decorative example of still life, with a background carelessly handled, and shows some loose sheets of paper rather chalkily done. No. 117 is Troyon's "Cow Among the Cabbages." It is badly named. "Cabbages Among the Cow" would be better; the Corcoran Art Gallery Troyon is in every way superior to it.

It may just as well be said here and now that the Barbizon school is not strongly represented, as none of the examples of the masters of 1830 is above the middle class. No. 112, Meissonier's "Stirrup Cup," is simply admirable.

The Ricos of the collection are fairly good examples of this prolific master. No. Leibl's

The Ricos of the collection are fairly good examples of this prolific master. No. 107, Nittis' "Route from Brindisi to Bar-letta," is one of the most sunny and at-mospheric little landscapes of the collec-tion and a pleasing painting to live with.

dry's nudes, the only ones in the ion, are fine as to color and fiest painting, but not strong in drawing. No. 101, Zamacois' "Checkmated," is powerful in color, brilliant in technique and full of southern fire. The drawing seems not

Bargain Bits==

for Monday.

--AT--

PERRY'S.

We are presenting now the broken lots and odds and ends. In them you will find profitable shopping if you are prompt. That you must be, for the advertised items rarely outlive the day for which they are announced. There are a great many more than we tell of. So a daily visit wouldn't be

Silks. Lot of Fancy Silks, in two-toned and multi-toned effects, especially desirable for waists, tea gowns and linings. They are regular \$2 and \$2.50 values—and you may take the choice of the entire variety for—

\$1 a yard. Another lot of short lengths of a number of styles and shades of Silk. Will serve you in a dozen ways. Regular \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 grades for—

69c. a Gloves. Let of Children's Woolen dittens in most all sizes—

15c. a pair. 4-button Suede Gloves in desirable shades—REDUCED from \$1.50 to 98c. a pair. 4-button Glace Gloves— REDUCED from \$1.25 and

89c. a

Upholsteries. 121/2c. " yard.

36-inch Art Denims, fast 15c. a yard. Rug Fringe, with double 10c. a

Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Mourning Bor-dered Handkerchiefs-

5c. Ladies' Pure Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs—

10c., 3 for Ladies' Pure Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, small size for trimming.

25c. Ladies' Pure Linen Em-broidered Handkerchiefs, trimmed with Valenciennes lace edge—

121/2c.

Linings. 36-inch Austrian Silk-

40c. " yard. Wool Moreen, in high cel-ors—and Black— 50c. " yard.

Nearsilk, in all the latest 25c. a yard.

Best Grade French Hair Cloth— 25c. a yard. French Percaline, in all

Notions.

Neck Ruching-REDUCED 5c. a yard. Velvet Grip Hose Supporters, with pin fasteners-14c. a pair. Embroidery Silk, spools, to all shades-8c. dozen.

Duplex Walst Steels-25c. a dozen. Feather-stitch Braid-Sc. a piece. Linen Belting, 10 yards

18c. a piece. Stationery.

Fancy Papeteries, with one quire of Paper and En-velopes to match—REDUC-ED from 29c. to 19c. Irish Linen and Satin Wove Paper, 24 sheets of Paper and 24 Envelopes—

25c. " ... Fancy box of 24 sheets of Paper and 24 Envelopes, Scaling Wax and Tapers—

59c. Hurd's Princess Paper, 24 rhects, and Envelopes to match— 65c. 1 ...

Dix's Mucilage-

39c. a

PERRY'S,

15c. " yard.

"NINTH AND THE AVENUE."

Established 1840. Telephone 995.

very strong nor interesting. very fine. No. 93, Alfred Stevens' "Re-membrance and Regrets," like the other

examples of Stevens in the collection, is antiquated, looks faded. Boldini has a number of very fine and octical landscapes. The "Clichy Square," backgrain and scapes. The Charles Square, s a very fine bit of tone painting.

Duez's "The Pont Neuf" is a charming

architectural glimpse of old Paris, fine in onception. No. 63, Bonnat's "Neapolitan Peasants at the Farnese Palace," is one of the best sub-ject paintings of this master, fine in color ject paintings of this master, fine in color and good in drawing. No. 40, Fortuny's "Arab's Head," is a vigorous and great study. No. 39, Gerome's "Door of a Mosque, With Heads of Decapitated Reb-els," is a subject ghastly enough. The cut of heads looks rather like toy heads. Madrazo's paintings are more of good, largely less. His "Pierette"

like a poster. The "Departure From the Masked Ball" s good. The "Woman and Guitar" is the

The water colors are most of them very fine. Meissonier's "Italian Armor of the Sixteenth Century" is a most marvelous miniature painting. There were twenty-five Fortunys in this interesting but not sufficiently broadened collection. The bronzes and ceramics were considered mostly fine. VICTOR G. FISCHER. mostly fine.

The Jamestown Postmastership. After a hearing yesterday afternoon by

the Senate committee on post offices and post roads on the subject of the nomination of Mr. Emmett Bemus for postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y., the committee decided unanimously to report the nomination with the recommendation that it be

CONDITION OF THE CUBANS. Representative Williams of Missis-sippi Asks for Information.

A resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Williams of Mississippi calls upon the Secretary of State to inform the House of Representatives as to what progress had been made in the effort of the Spanish government to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy, and, if not incompatible with the interests of the country, to report on what the condition of the r rades has been since the advent of the new

The resolution was referred to the com-mittee on foreign affairs. Proposed Street Nomenclature. The hearing before the subcommittee of

regime inaugurated by Spain under the ad-ministration of General Blanco.

he joint library committee on the subject of renaming the lettered streets of the city. continued yesterday afternoon until o'clock. After Judge Hagner addressed the subcommittee Judge Morris and J. Ormond subcommittee Judge Morris and J. Ormond Wilson spoke in approval of the plan of giving names to the lettered streets of the city as approved by the Columbia Historical ociety, and explained to the committe Judge Hagner.
During the hearing Senator Stewart ob-

jected to naming C street Cleveland street, as, he said, Mr. Cleveland was the only living President whose name had been given a street in the scheme of the Columbia Historical Society Playwright-"Don't you think we would better try this play outside of New York at first?" Manager-"I don't dare."
"Why not?"

"It's too indecent."-Life.

INCONSISTENT.



academic.

"Freaks, Percy! How dreadful! But it does seem a pity to miss them when No. 95, Ribera's "Cafe Ambulant," is not they're here."